



GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL

PRELIMINARY ECOLOGICAL APPRAISAL REPORT

REPORT NUMBER: 7257,EC,AR,PEA,TC,KL,14-07-23,V2

SITE: Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley,
LE10 1AG

DATE: 14/07/2023



DOCUMENT CONTROL SHEET

Report Number: 7257,EC,AR,PEA,TC,KL,14-07-23,V2
Client: NHS Property Services Ltd
Project Name: Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG
Project Number: 7257,EC,AR
Report Type: Preliminary Ecological Appraisal
Status: Final
Date of Issue: 14 July 2023

Issued By:

Geosphere Environmental Ltd, Brightwell Barns, Ipswich Road, Brightwell, Suffolk, IP10 0BJ.

Confidentiality, Copyright and Reproduction:

This document has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Ltd in connection with a contract to supply goods and/or services and is submitted only on the basis of strict confidentiality. The contents must not be disclosed to third parties other than in accordance with the terms of the contract. Geosphere Environmental Ltd accepts no responsibility whatsoever to third parties to whom this report, or any part thereof, is made known. Any such party relies upon the report at their own risk.

Time limit of reliance:

Please note that the reported surveys were conducted on the date(s) stated in the report and that it represents site conditions at the time of the visit. The findings and recommended mitigation are based upon these conditions. If site conditions change materially after the site survey, the original report cannot be relied upon and will need to be updated. Ecological reports can typically be relied on for 18 to 24 months from the date of survey.

Prepared By:

Tom Cox
Senior Arboricultural and Ecological
Consultant

Reviewed and Authorised By:

Katie Linehan
Technical Director of Ecology

Version Record:

Version	Date	Document Details	Prepared By	Admin
V1	07-06-23	Original Version	TC	CJ
V2	14-07-23	Updated Plan	KL	CD

Executive Summary

Report Description	This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for NHS Property Services Ltd and relates to the proposed redevelopment of the site at Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG. The purpose of this report is to identify potential ecological constraints to development, particularly in relation to potential legally protected species onsite, confirm the need for further survey work to confirm all baseline ecological conditions, if necessary, and highlight opportunities for ecological enhancement.
Summary of Main Findings	The site comprises buildings and hardstanding, modified grassland, introduced shrub and scattered trees. The findings of the survey confirm that the habitats onsite have the potential to support roosting bats and nesting birds. There is a pond to the north of the site with average suitability to support Great Crested Newt. The site is not considered suitable for any other protected species.
Ecological Constraints	The constraints to development will be the removal of habitats considered suitable for protected species, including trees and shrub suitable for nesting birds and buildings suitable for both nesting birds and roosting bats. Although habitat onsite is not considered suitable, GCN should be considered during construction phase given the close proximity of the offsite pond.
Avoidance measures & Timings of Works to reduce impact	Birds: Given the onsite presence of potential bird nesting habitat, any clearance of vegetation, or buildings that support suitable nesting features, should be timed to avoid the bird breeding season (March-August inclusive). If this is not possible, these habitats can only be removed following confirmation by a suitably qualified Ecologist that they are not in active use by nesting birds.
Further Survey Work Required	The following are recommended at the appropriate time of year to establish an ecological baseline: - Great crested newt eDNA survey (mid-March-June); - Bat emergence/re-entry survey on Building 1. The surveys below should be undertaken prior to commencement of works onsite: - Pre-construction Badger check; - Nesting bird checks will be required if vegetation or building demolition is undertaken within the nesting bird season (as detailed above).
Biodiversity Enhancement Opportunities	The following has been recommended for consideration within the final development scheme: - To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved. - Opportunities exist for the provision of ecological enhancements in the form of integrated bat and bird boxes and the incorporation of locally-sourced

	native plant species, or those of known wildlife benefit.
Conclusions	Provided the recommendations within this report are followed and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement is implemented throughout the detailed design process, potential negative effects from development on important ecological features will be negligible.

CONTENTS

Page No.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION	7
1.1 Purpose	7
1.2 Site Description	7
1.3 Proposed Development	8
1.4 Background Information	8
2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT	9
2.1 Current UK Legislation	9
2.2 Planning Policy	9
3. METHODOLOGY	11
3.1 Technical Approach	11
3.2 Personnel	11
3.3 Ecological Desk Study	11
3.4 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal	12
3.5 Ecological Evaluation	13
4. RESULTS	14
4.1 Designated Sites	14
4.2 Habitats	14
4.2.1 Buildings and other developed land	16
4.2.2 Introduced Shrub	16
4.2.3 Modified Grassland	16
4.2.4 Scattered Trees	16
4.2.5 Habitats Outside the Development Zone	16
4.3 Species	16
4.3.1 Species Discounted from Further Consideration	16
4.3.2 Plants	17
4.3.3 Invertebrates	17
4.3.4 Great Crested Newt	17
4.3.5 Birds	19
4.3.6 Bats	19
4.3.6.1 Buildings	
4.3.6.2 Trees	20
4.3.6.3 Foraging and Commuting Habitat	20
4.3.7 Hedgehog	20
4.3.8 Badger	20

CONTENTS

Page No.

5.	EVALUATION, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	21
5.1	Nature Conservation Sites	21
5.2	Habitats	21
5.3	Legally Protected and Notable Species	21
6.	OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT	23
7.	CONCLUSIONS	24

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1 – REPORT LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS
APPENDIX 2 – REFERENCES
APPENDIX 3 – DRAWINGS
APPENDIX 4 – SPECIES- SPECIFIC LEGISLATION
APPENDIX 5 – DESK STUDY DATA
APPENDIX 6 – TARGET NOTES
APPENDIX 7 – HABITAT SUITABILITY INDEX
APPENDIX 8 – SELECTED PHOTOGRAPHS OF EXTERNAL ROOST FEATURES
APPENDIX 9 – EXAMPLE ENHANCEMENT FEATURES

TABLES

Page No.

Table 1 – HSI Scores of Ponds	18
Table 2 – Bat Roost Suitability of Buildings	20
Table 3 – Protected Species - Ecological Constraints and Recommended Actions	22

FIGURES

Page No.

Figure 1 - Indicative Site Boundaries	7
Figure 2 - Habitat Survey Plan & Target Notes	15
Figure 3 - Ponds within 500m of the site Boundary	18
Figure 4 - Building References for the Preliminary Roost Assessment	19

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Purpose

This Preliminary Ecological Appraisal report has been prepared by Geosphere Environmental Limited for NHS Property Services Ltd and relates to the proposed redevelopment of the site at Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG for which detailed planning permission will be sought. The purpose of this report is to:

- Identify if important ecological features are present that may be affected by development proposals.
- Determine if further survey work is necessary, and if so, provide detailed scope for any further survey and assessment that may be required to support a planning application.
- Highlight opportunities for ecological enhancement.

Any limitations and conditions pertaining to the report are stated within Appendix 1, with a full list of technical references provided within Appendix 2.

1.2 Site Description

The survey area occupies an area of approximately 1.19 hectares (ha) in total, with the development boundary having an area of 0.34 ha located around National Grid Reference SP 42946 93756. The relevant boundaries are shown on Figure 1 below:

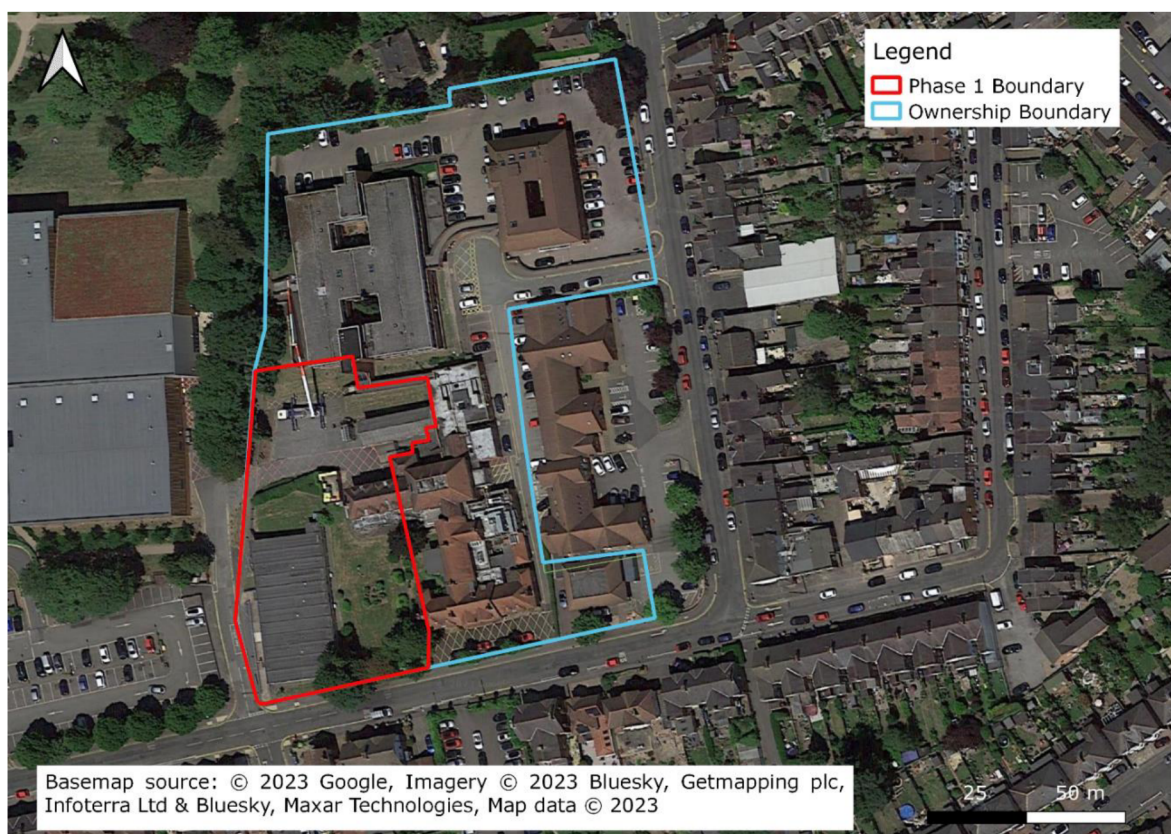


Figure 1 - Indicative Site Boundaries

1.3 Proposed Development

A Proposed Site Plan, Drawing ref. 1782-DBC-ZZ-00-DR-A-0100 P06 has been supplied by the Client and is included within Appendix 3. The proposed developments involve demolition of existing buildings and construction of new buildings and car parks. The proposals indicate that trees will be included within the landscaping of the proposed development.

1.4 Background Information

An initial PEA report was produced by Geosphere Environmental in 2019 (ref.**R.1**).

The previous PEA report is completely superseded by this updated PEA report and all relevant findings are reported herein.

2. LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY CONTEXT

2.1 Current UK Legislation

The main legislation that applies to ecological issues within England and Wales is as follows:

- The Environment Act 2021 Act became law on 9 November 2021 and introduces a framework to improve and protect the natural environment, overseen by the newly created Office for Environmental Protection. The Act introduces new statutory requirements, including the duty for local authorities to create new local nature recovery strategies. The Act also introduces a new mandatory requirement for developments to achieve measurable biodiversity net gain. A two-year transition period for this requirement is included in the Act, with provision for secondary legislation to set a date for the requirement to come into force. It is likely this will be late 2023 or later. Once in force, all planning permissions in England (subject to exemptions) must be granted subject to a new general pre-commencement condition that requires approval of a biodiversity gain plan. The planning authority would only approve the biodiversity gain plan if the biodiversity value attributable to a development exceeds the pre-development biodiversity value of the onsite habitat by 10%.
- The Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017 (as amended) transposes European Union Council Directive 92/43/EEC on the conservation of natural habitats and of wild fauna and flora (formally the EC Habitats Directive) into national law. Under the regulations, public bodies have a duty in exercising their functions to provide for the protection of 'Habitats Sites' and 'European Protected Species' (EPS).
- The Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981, (WCA) (as amended) provides detail on a range of protection and offences relating to wild birds, other animals, and plants. The level of protection depends upon which Schedule of the Act the species is listed on. Licences are available for specific purposes to permit actions that would otherwise constitute an offence in relation to species.
- The Natural Environment and Rural Communities, (NERC), Act 2006 imposes an obligation on all public bodies, including local authorities, to consider whether their activities can contribute to the protection of wildlife. Section 41 (S41) of the Act requires the Secretary of State to publish a list of habitats and species which are of principal importance for the conservation of biodiversity in England and states that: "Every public authority must, in exercising its functions, have regard, so far as is consistent with the proper exercise of those functions, to the purpose of conserving biodiversity."

Species-specific conservation legislation is detailed within Appendix 4.

The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

2.2 Planning Policy

The recommendations of this report are in line with the key principles of the Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (ref. **R.2**) and Government Circular 05/06: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation (ref. **R.3**).

Local planning policies relating to ecology are invariably based upon the conservation of species protected under the above legislation, including species and habitats of principal importance listed under Section 41 of the NERC Act 2006 and the protection of designated sites.

All these features are considered within the scope of this Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, and therefore any recommendations made herein are likely to be in line with this policy.

3. METHODOLOGY

3.1 Technical Approach

The PEA has been undertaken following guidelines provided by CIEEM's Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, (ref. **R.4**), and BS 42020: 2013 Biodiversity standards, (ref. **R.5**) to provide an indication of the ecological value of the site and the potential for the site to be used by protected species.

Scientific names and common names of plant species identified are as they appear in Stace, (ref. **R.6**).

The conclusions and recommendations for further works are in accordance with current legislation and guidance.

3.2 Personnel

All surveyors used to establish baseline information are suitably qualified and experienced; surveyors' names and qualifications are stated under each survey heading below. This survey and report were undertaken by Tom Cox HND TechArborA QualCIEEM (Senior Ecological and Arboricultural Consultant), who is experienced in ecological consultancy including surveys and mitigation for a range of protected species and in producing preliminary ecological appraisals and impact assessments. This report was reviewed and approved by Katie Linehan BSc (Hons) MSc PIEMA MCIEEM (Technical Director), who is experienced in ecological consultancy including the production of preliminary ecological appraisals and impact assessments.

3.3 Ecological Desk Study

A data search was conducted of freely available biological records. The sources of information included:

- The Multi-Agency Geographic Information for the Countryside (MAGIC) online database (ref. **R.7**) was consulted to obtain geographic information on key statutory designated nature conservation sites and other ecological features of relevance to the site;
- Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre was contacted to provide details of legally protected species and non- statutory designated conservation sites within 2km of the site. Only records of protected species from within the last ten years are considered within this report;
- Ordnance survey maps were used to identify ponds/ditches within 500m of the site to assess the potential for Great Crested Newt (GCN) within the immediate vicinity of the site.

A desk-based search for ponds within 500m of the site was undertaken using the MAGIC online database basemaps (ref. **R.7**).

3.4 Preliminary Ecological Appraisal

The surveys used to inform the Preliminary Ecological Appraisal comprise a habitat survey and protected species scoping survey. The preliminary ecological appraisal considers findings of the outcome of the survey work alongside any features highlighted by the desk study.

The site survey was undertaken on 20th April 2023 by Tom Cox HND TechArborA QualCIEEM (Senior Ecological and Arboricultural Consultant). The weather conditions at the time of the survey were warm and sunny and an approximate temperature of 15°C.

A list of plant species was compiled in accordance with methodology required to establish UK Habitat Classification types (ref. **R.9**) aiming to record to level 4, ensuring habitats were recorded to at least level 3 where it was not possible to record to level 4. Care was taken to accurately record all habitats of principal importance (if present). Secondary codes were added to polygons where deemed appropriate, taking special care to map mandatory codes for habitat mosaic, complex and origin. Survey was undertaken at the fine scale minimum mapping unit (MMU) of 25m² (polygons) and 1m width/5m long (lines). Key ecological features below the MMU in either area or length were mapped as points.

The frequency and cover of each species identified as they are distributed in each habitat is estimated using the DAFOR scale, (ref. **R.10**), as follows:

- Dominant - >75% cover;
- Abundant – 51-75% cover;
- Frequent – 26-50% cover;
- Occasional – 11-25% cover;
- Rare – 1-10% cover;
- Locally dominant (LD), abundant (LA) and frequent (LF) is also used where the distribution is patchy.

The site was assessed for its suitability to support protected species and other species of conservation importance, which could pose a planning constraint. All signs and areas of habitat considered suitable for protected species or those of conservation interest, were recorded and photographed. These include burrows, droppings, footprints / paths, hairs, refuges and particular habitat types, such as ponds, known to be used by certain class of fauna. Sites are taken in the context of their surroundings and so include the immediate environs outside of site boundaries, where appropriate.

Any mammal paths found were noted down and followed where possible.

All ponds within 500m of the site were also assessed for their suitability for Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) if the ponds were publicly accessible or if access had been granted prior to the survey. This includes a habitat suitability index (HSI) assessment (ref. **R.12**) which assesses the pond based upon a number of factors including the size, water quality, permanence, shading, presence of fish, the number of

nearby ponds and macrophyte cover. A score between 0 and 1 is given; where 0 represents poor suitability and 1 represents excellent suitability.

An external inspection of the buildings was undertaken to identify the suitability of the building to provide potential roost space for bats, in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) survey guidelines (ref. **R.13**). In particular, potential access points and evidence of bats were searched for. This was carried out in full day light with the aid of binoculars to identify the following features:

- Age and structure of the building;
- Condition of the roof noting any missing, dislodged or lifted tiles that would provide entry;
- Condition of the walls, doors and windows that may also provide entry;
- Windowsills, walls and sheltered areas are searched for bat droppings;
- Grease marks, scratch marks and urine staining around possible entry points.

All established trees that could be accessed onsite were inspected and assessed in terms of their suitability (negligible, low, moderate or high) to support roosting bats, in line with the Bat Conservation Trust (BCT) survey guidelines (ref. **R.13**).

3.5 Ecological Evaluation

The ecological evaluation detailed below is based upon CIEEM Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the United Kingdom, (ref. **R.14**).

CIEEM Guidelines state that the value or potential value of an ecological resource or feature should be determined within a defined geographical context as follows:

- On an international scale, e.g., Ramsar, Special Area of Conservation (SAC) or Special Protection Area (SPA) site.
- On a UK scale, for example a Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) or a National Nature Reserve, (NNR).
- On a national scale, e.g., a reserve of importance to England/Northern Ireland/Scotland/Wales.
- On a regional scale, e.g., a local site with important regional habitats of principal importance (HoPI) or good populations species of principal importance (SoPI).
- On a county scale, e.g., a local site with a habitat that is characteristic of the county or rare on a county scale, or with local HoPI/SoPI.
- On a district scale, e.g., a site with wildlife corridors likely to improve the biodiversity of the area.
- On a local or parish scale, e.g., areas of green space in a predominantly urban environment.

The potential for protected species to use the habitats onsite contributes significantly towards the potential value of the habitats onsite.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Designated Sites

All relevant desk study data relating to designated sites is attached in Appendix 5.

There are no designated sites within the site boundary.

One statutory designated nature conservation site is located within 2km of the site. Burbage Wood and Aston Firs Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSSI) is located 1.79 km east of the site and comprises of broadleaved, mixed and yew woodland.

Biological records have confirmed the presence of 26 non-statutory designations within the 2km search radius. The closest of which is Courting Stiles Local Wildlife Site (LWS) 372m south of the site. The site contains Mesotrophic grassland, with scrub.

Designations that have good habitat connectivity to the site, or whose qualifying features have the potential to make use of habitats present at the site, are considered important ecological features that may be affected by development. Given that the proposal is not residential there is not likely to be increased recreational pressure on designated sites.

4.2 Habitats

Descriptions of the target notes (TN) and relevant photographs are included in Appendix 6. The location of target notes and other features relevant to protected or otherwise notable species is included on Figure 2 overleaf.

The results of the habitat survey and protected species scoping survey including the locations of any target notes are detailed below and annotated on Figure 2 overleaf.



Figure 2 - Habitat Survey Plan & Target Notes

A search of Magic Map (ref. **R.7**) did not identify any habitats of principal importance near the site within influencing distance of the proposals.

The following habitat types were recorded within the survey area:

The following area-based habitat types were recorded within the survey area:

- Buildings – u1b5;
- Other developed land – u1b6;
- Introduced Shrub;
- Modified grassland, with scattered trees – g4;
- Scattered Trees.

Offsite habitats recorded include:

- Open Water.

4.2.1 Buildings and other developed land

The majority of the site comprises buildings (TN1) and hard standing making up the Hinckley District Hospital buildings and associated car parks (TN2).

4.2.2 Introduced Shrub

There are several patches of introduced shrubs within the grassland and surrounding the hospital buildings (TN3).

4.2.3 Modified Grassland

There are areas of modified grassland around the site dominated by Perennial Rye-grass (*Lolium perenne*) with rare occurrences of Yorkshire Fog (*Holcus lanatus*), Ribwort Plantain (*Plantago lanceolata*), Cock's-foot (*Dactylus glomerata*) White Clover (*Trifolium repens*), Daisy (*Bellis perennis*) and Dandelion (*Taraxacum officinale*).

4.2.4 Scattered Trees

There are several trees scattered around the site (TN4) including Field Maple (*Acer campestre*), Sycamore (*Acer psuedoplatanus*), Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*), Box (*Buxus sempervirens*), Hornbeam (*Carpinus betulus*), Hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), Copper Beech (*Fagus sylvatica Purpurea*), Ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Garden Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), Cherry Laurel (*Prunus laurocerasus*), Pedunculate Oak (*Quercus robur*), Common Lime (*Tilia x europaea*), Leyland Cypress (*Cupressus x leylandii*).

4.2.5 Habitats Outside the Development Zone

There is a pond located approximately 40m to the north of the site shown as pond 1 on Figure 4.

4.3 Species

4.3.1 Species Discounted from Further Consideration

Legally protected species for which there is no suitable habitat onsite include Hazel Dormouse (*Muscardinus avellanarius*), Otter (*Lutra lutra*) Reptiles, Water Vole (*Arvicola amphibius*) or Badger (*Meles meles*).

These species are therefore not considered further in this report.

4.3.2 Plants

Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre has returned one record of rare or otherwise notable plants recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site, namely Bluebell (*Hyacinthoides non-scripta*).

All of the plant species recorded at the site are common and widespread native or naturalised species or else ornamental, non-native species, including a minority of invasive species.

Given the nature of the identified habitats (i.e., themselves common and widespread) within and immediately adjacent to the proposed works areas, no notable plant species are expected within the affected areas.

4.3.3 Invertebrates

Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre has returned no records of invertebrates recorded in the last ten years within 2km of the site.

The majority of areas that will be impacted are of low species diversity, including modified grassland and introduced shrub are unlikely to support an assemblage of rare invertebrates.

4.3.4 Great Crested Newt

Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre has returned seventeen records of Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*) recorded in the last 10 years within 2km of the site. The closest record is 1.25km from the site.

One pond is located within 500m of the site, referenced ponds P1 shown on Figure 3 below:

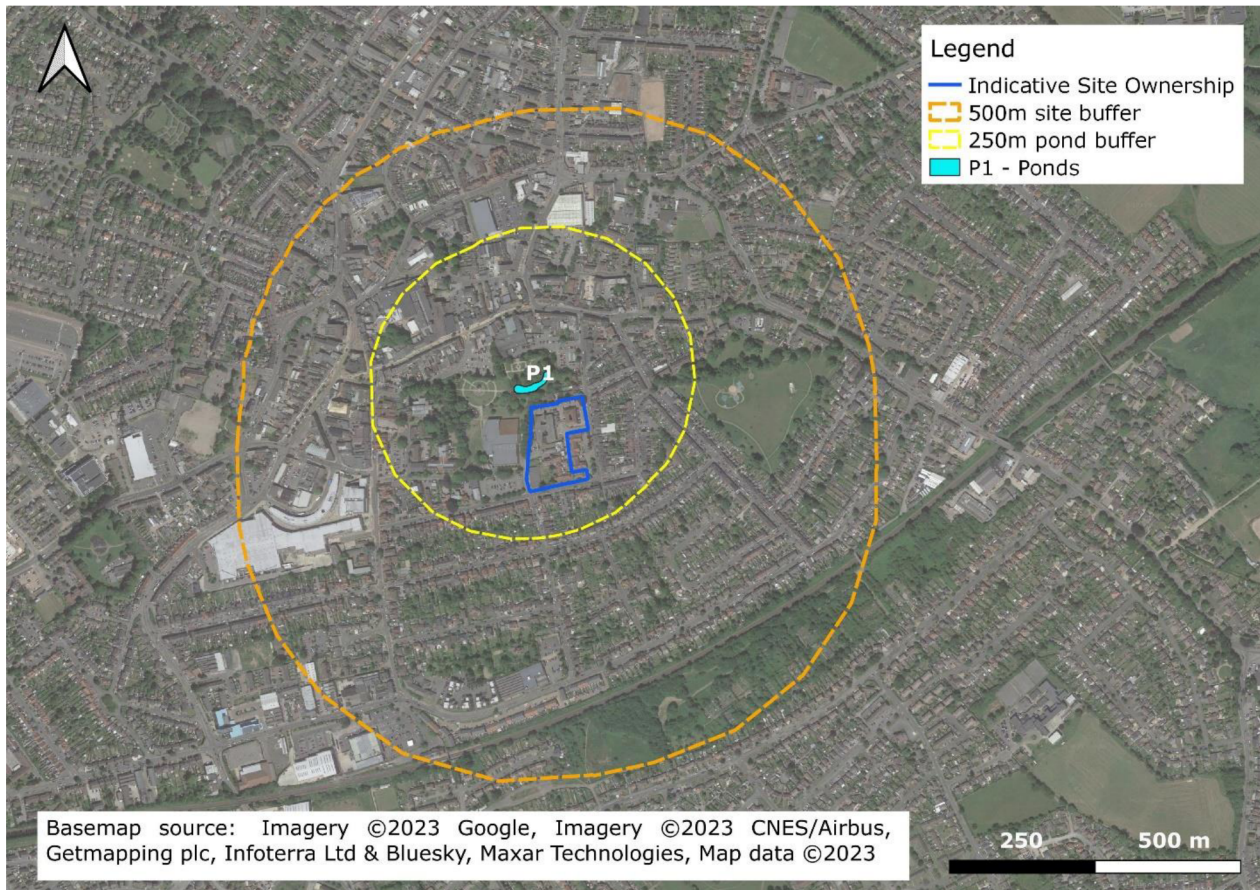


Figure 3 - Ponds within 500m of the Site Boundary

A Habitat Suitability Index (HSI) assessment was undertaken where access was possible to assess the suitability of the pond to support Great Crested Newts. A score between 0 and 1 is given; where 0 represents poor suitability and 1 represent excellent suitability. The results are provided in Appendix 7 and summarised in Table 1 below:

Table 1 – HSI Scores of Ponds

Pond	Distance from Site	Connected or Separated from Site	Pond Size (m ²)	HSI Score	Pond Suitability for Great Crested Newts
1	40m North	Separated from site by residential gardens.	804	0.63	Average

4.3.5 Birds

Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre has returned eighteen records of birds recorded in the last ten years within 2km of the site. This includes species such as Peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*) that could make use of the tall buildings in the area.

The buildings, trees and introduced shrub provide suitable nesting habitat for common and widespread species. These habitats and the amenity grassland also provide suitable foraging habitat for birds.

4.3.6 Bats

Leicestershire and Rutland Environment Record Centre has returned 118 records of bats recorded in the last ten years within 2km of the site. Records include Barbastelle (*Barbastella barbastellus*), Serotine (*Eptesicus serotinus*) Noctule (*Nyctalus noctule*), Leisler's (*Nyctalus leisleri*), Soprano Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pygmaeus*), Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*), Nathusius's pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Brown Long-eared Bat (*Plecotus auritus*) and Daubenton's (*Myotis daubentonii*).

The suitability of buildings and trees onsite to support bats are discussed in more detail below.

4.3.6.1 Buildings

The buildings subject to a preliminary roost assessment are referenced as B1 – B5 shown on Figure 4.

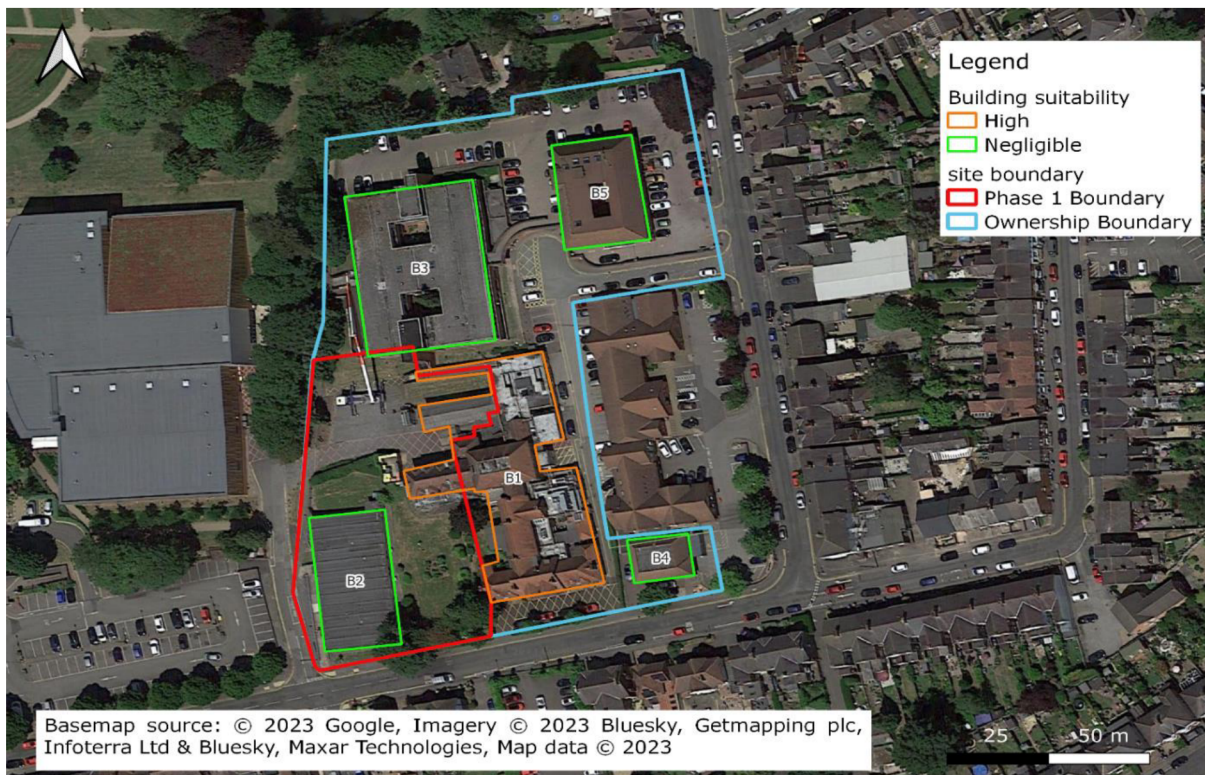


Figure 4 - Building References for the Preliminary Roost Assessment

Selected photographs of the scoping survey are included in Appendix 8 and details of the potential roost features identified and their suitability are provided in Table 2 below:

Table 2 – Bat Roost Suitability of Buildings

Ref. No.	Building Description	Potential Roost Feature	Bat Roost Suitability*
B1	Two-storey brick building with tiled roof.	Multiple tiles missing from the roof including some ridge tiles. Render had also come off the chimney stack creating access points.	High
B2	Single-storey Portacabin style building.	The building is well sealed with no obvious features, a flat felt roof and no roof space.	Negligible
B3	Two-storey brick building with flat roof.	Well-sealed with no obvious features.	Negligible
B4	Single-storey brick building with pitched roof.	Building is well sealed with no obvious features.	Negligible
B5	Two-storey brick building with pitched tiled roof.	Well-sealed with no obvious features.	Negligible
*based upon external assessment unless stated otherwise			

4.3.6.2 Trees

None of the trees onsite had features considered suitable for roosting bats.

4.3.6.3 Foraging and Commuting Habitat

The habitats onsite are not considered to be optimal for bat foraging with the land being used as a general hospital and likely subject to some lighting. Adjacent to the site to the north is Argents Mead Park which contains suitable foraging habitats for bats.

4.3.7 Hedgehog

The site provides limited foraging habitat for hedgehog in the grassland and introduced shrubs areas only.

4.3.8 Badger

If it is intended to submit this report with a planning application, this section should be redacted prior to uploading this report onto the public domain.

No evidence of Badger was noted onsite during the walkover. Habitats are limited to the grassland and shrubs only.

5. EVALUATION, CONSTRAINTS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Nature Conservation Sites

The desk study identified one nature conservation site with statutory designation, and 26 non- statutory designated nature conservation sites within 2km radius of the site. One internationally protected site, Ensor's Pool SAC was noted within 10km, approximately 8.7km from site.

The development site does not contain any habitats which could support the important species associated with either the statutory or non-statutory sites.

It is considered unlikely, given the distance from the survey area and localised nature of the proposed development works, that the Nature Conservation sites listed above will be directly affected by any construction activity on the surveyed area.

5.2 Habitats

The proposed development should aim to deliver a biodiversity net gain, by including more habitat area, and better-quality habitat within the proposals, than are currently present onsite. This may require consideration of offsite compensation for loss of habitats. Metric calculations in accordance with the most recent methodology (Biodiversity Metric 4.0, refs. **R.15** and **R.16** at time of writing) will likely be a requirement of planning in order to show how that net gain can be achieved.

5.3 Legally Protected and Notable Species

The ecological evaluation for protected species is detailed Table 3 below:

Table 3 – Protected Species - Ecological Constraints and Recommended Actions

Ecological Constraint/ Receptor	Biological Records Within 2km	Value of Supporting Feature	Potential Impact/Effect	Recommended Actions (Avoidance/mitigation/compensation Measures and Recommendations for Further Works)	Timing Restrictions
Great Crested Newt	Yes	The grassland, and introduced shrub provides suitable terrestrial habitat for GCN, albeit limited. The pond offsite is considered to be of average suitability for GCN. GCN are fully protected under the Habitat and Species Regulations 2017 as amended and the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 as amended and are species of principal importance.	Loss of GCN terrestrial / hibernation / breeding habitat. Damage/destruction of a GCN breeding/resting place. Death or injury of GCN.	Further surveys should be undertaken to determine presence/ absence. An eDNA survey of pond 1 could be carried out to determine presence/ absence of GCN. If absent, no further works will be required. If confirmed present, following the eDNA survey, developers can undertake additional survey effort (between March to June) to confirm the population of GCN present to determine onsite mitigation requirements under a traditional European Protected Species mitigation licence, available through application to Natural England. Alternatively, the development could be undertaken as part of the district licence. In this licensing route, developers do not need to have additional surveys completed, as the impact on newts from the site will have already been included within a wider regional assessment. Developers should contact Natural England and pay for a certificate (or report) which can be submitted with their planning application.	Mid-April to late June for eDNA survey. No timing restrictions for DLL application.
Breeding Birds	Yes	Habitats including shrubs and trees offer value to breeding birds for common passerine birds. The buildings on site offer suitable nesting opportunities for birds.	Loss of habitat for breeding and foraging birds. Destruction of active nest sites.	To ensure that no offences occur under the WCA, it is recommended that any vegetation clearance or building demolition work is undertaken outside of the bird nesting season. If it is not possible to undertake clearance works outside of the breeding bird season, a suitably qualified ecologist should be employed to determine if nesting birds are using the site prior to works commencing, to avoid negative impact on protected species. Any active nests that are found would need to be provided with a minimum of a 10m buffer which would have to be left until the young had fledged, (typically up to four weeks from eggs being laid for the garden and woodland species likely to be present). Clearance works within the area can recommence only once the nest is no longer in use.	Clearance during September to February only unless supervised by an Ecologist.
				Alternatively, avoidance measures such as habitat retention and protection should be designed into the scheme to avoid negative impact. This should include retention and protection of the mixed plantation woodland.	N/A
Bats: Roosting habitat- Building 1.	Yes	The building has multiple loose tiles and holes within external rendering which could potentially be used by roosting bats, as such the building is considered to have high bat roost potential.	Loss of roosting habitat. Destruction of a resting place for bats. Death or injury to bats.	Three bat emergence and/or return surveys should be undertaken on building B1 to confirm roosting. These surveys are restricted to May to September Inclusive.	Activity surveys are restricted to May to September inclusive.
Hedgehog – Introduced shrub and grassland.	Yes	Habitats onsite offer foraging and commuting habitats suitable for hedgehog, albeit limited.	Death or injury of hedgehog.	Reduction of impact: Excavations during development or ground investigation works should be covered overnight to prevent entrapment of Hedgehogs.	N/A
If it is intended to submit this report with a planning application, the below section on Badger should be redacted prior to uploading this report onto the public domain.					
Badger	Yes	No Badger setts or foraging signs were identified within the site during the habitat survey; however, this species could move onto site at any time if Badger are present in the local area.	N/A – at present	Prior to any construction works the site should be checked by an ecologist to ensure that badgers have not inhabited the site since the original survey visit. All open excavations should be covered overnight to prevent entrapment of badgers or other mammals during development.	Non - Pre-construction check can be undertaken anytime.

6. OPPORTUNITIES FOR ECOLOGICAL ENHANCEMENT

The following general enhancements have been recommended to be included within the final development Scheme:

- Planting of native plant species beneficial to wildlife should be incorporated into the final design. This will provide additional habitat for invertebrates, birds, bats, and Hedgehog.
- The final development plan should incorporate bat and bird boxes into the scheme. This will provide additional roosting and nesting habitats for bats and birds post-development.
- To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved.

Examples of potential enhancement features are included as Appendix 9.

7. CONCLUSIONS

The proposed development will not adversely affect statutory or non-statutory designated nature conservation sites.

None of the habitats that occur within the survey area were considered to have high ecological importance on an international, national, regional or county scale. The habitats onsite are of local significance only.

The findings of the habitat survey and protected species scoping survey confirm that the habitats onsite have the potential to support roosting bats and nesting birds. Habitats are limited for great crested newt, hedgehog and Badger. The recommendations within Section 5 of this report should be implemented to reduce the potential impact on protected species.

Additional surveys for roosting bats and great crested newts will be required to confirm baseline use of the site by protected species. If present, a detailed mitigation strategy will be required to be provided to the Local Planning Authority prior to the determination of a planning application. Recommendations for mitigation should be in-line with CIEEM guidance (ref. **R.14**) for ecological impact assessment.

To help achieve biodiversity net gain on the site, areas of natural habitat would need to be included within the scheme. Metric calculations will likely be a requirement of planning, in order to show that net gain can be achieved.

Opportunities exist for the provision of ecological enhancements in the form of integrated bat and bird boxes and the incorporation of locally sourced native plant species, or those of known wildlife benefit, into the landscape strategy.

Provided the recommendations within this report are followed and the mitigation hierarchy of avoidance, mitigation, compensation and enhancement is implemented throughout the detailed design process, potential negative effects from development on important ecological features will be negligible.

APPENDICES

Appendix 1 – Report Limitations and Conditions

General Limitations and Exceptions

This report was prepared solely for our Client for the stated purposes only and is not intended to be relied on by any other party or for any other use. No extended duty of care to any third party is implied or offered. Third parties should not rely on the facts, matters or opinions set out in this report without the express written permission of Geosphere Environmental Ltd.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd does not purport to provide specialist legal advice.

The Executive Summary, Conclusions and Recommendations sections of the report provide an overview and guidance only and should not be specifically relied upon until considered within the context of the whole report.

Interpretations and recommendations contained within the report represent our professional opinions, which were arrived at in accordance with currently accepted industry practices at the time of reporting and based upon current legislation in force at that time.

Ecology Limitations and Exceptions

Any limitations associated with the report will be stated. The consequences of any limitations, findings and/or recommendations in the report are made clear in line with CIEEM (2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine, Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester and BSI (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – ‘Code of practice for planning and development’.

This report is prepared and written in the context of the proposals stated in the introduction to this report and should not be used in a differing context.

The wildlife and habitats present on any site are subject to change over time. Surveys of this kind can have limited validity, with the possibility of behaviour patterns and territory boundaries varying over time, due to the dynamics of adjacent populations.

New information, improved practices and legislation may necessitate an alteration to the report in whole or in part after its submission. Therefore, with any change in circumstances or after the expiry of one year from the date of the report, the report should be referred to us for re-assessment and, if necessary, re-appraisal.

It should be noted that whilst every effort has been made to provide a comprehensive description of the site, no investigation can ensure the complete characterisation of the natural environment.

The scoping survey does not assess the presence or absence of a species but is used to assess the potential for habitat to support them. Additional surveys may be recommended if, on the basis of the preliminary assessment or during subsequent surveys, it is considered reasonably likely that protected species may be present.

If bats or any other European protected species are found to be present onsite, and the proposed activities will cause disturbance or destruction of a roost site then this report will only summarise the potential requirements. For works to continue a detailed mitigation plan with appropriate compensation measures would be required and a development licence would need to be sought from Natural England.

This survey does not constitute an invasive species survey and should not be treated as such.

Owing to seasonal variances and prevailing weather, conditions may sometimes be sub-optimal for surveying, and this may delay or disrupt planned survey programmes. If applicable, full details are given in the report.

Geosphere Environmental Ltd may not be aware of information that could be held by other organisations or individuals, and it is always possible for features of nature conservation interest to be unrecorded during surveys.

Scientific survey data will be shared with local biological records centre in accordance with the CIEEM professional code of conduct.

Appendix 2 – References

- R.1.** Geosphere Environmental Limited (04-07-13). Preliminary Ecological Assessment (PEA). Report ref. 3866,EC,AR,PEA,GH,KL,04-07-13,V1
- R.2.** Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government (MHCLG) (2021) National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF).
- R.3.** ODPM (2005) Government Circular: Biodiversity and Geological Conservation – statutory obligations and their impact within the planning system.
- R.4.** CIEEM, (2017). Guidelines for Preliminary Ecological Appraisal, 2nd edition. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.
- R.5.** BSI (2013) BS 42020:2013 Biodiversity – Code of practice for planning and development. BSI Standards Limited 2013.
- R.6.** Stace, C. A. (2010). New Flora of the British Isles (third edition), Cambridge University Press.
- R.7.** Magic Site Check Report. www.magic.gov.uk.
- R.8.** JNCC, (2010). 'Handbook for Phase I Habitat Survey: A technique for environmental audit' (reprint). Joint Nature Conservation Committee, Peterborough.
- R.9.** Butcher, B., Carey, P., Edmonds, R., Norton, L. and Treweek, J. (2020). The UK Habitat Classification User Manual Version 1.1. <http://www.ukhab.org/>
- R.10.** Goldsmith, B. (1991). Monitoring for Conservation and Ecology, Chapman & Hall.
- R.11.** BRIG (ed. Ant Maddock). UK Biodiversity Action Plan; Priority Habitat Descriptions. <https://jncc.gov.uk/our-work/uk-bap-priority-habitats/>
- R.12.** Oldham R.S., Keeble J., Swan M.J.S. & Jeffcote M. (2000). Evaluating the suitability of habitat for the Great Crested Newt (*Triturus cristatus*). Herpetological Journal 10 (4), 143-155.
- R.13.** BCT (2016). 'Bat Surveys – Good Practice Guidelines' Bat Conservation Trust, London, 3rd Edition.
- R.14.** CIEEM (December 2018) Guidelines for Ecological Impact Assessment in the UK and Ireland: Terrestrial, Freshwater, Coastal and Marine. Chartered Institute of Ecology and Environmental Management, Winchester.

-
- R.15.** Panks, Stephen et. al. (April 2022). Natural England Joint Publication JP039 Biodiversity Metric 3.1, Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: Technical Supplement.
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6089603756064768>
- R.16.** Panks, Stephen et. al. (April 2022). Natural England Joint Publication JP039 Biodiversity Metric 3.1, Auditing and Accounting for Biodiversity: Technical Supplement.
<http://publications.naturalengland.org.uk/file/6593707725029376>
- R.17.** BS 5837: (2012), 'Trees in Relation to Design, Demolition and Construction'.
- R.18.** Institution of Lighting Professionals (2018) Bats and artificial lighting in the UK, Bats and the Built Environment series – Guidance Note 08/18

Appendix 3 – Drawings

Proposed Site Plan – 1782-DBC-ZZ-00-DR-A-0100 Rev P06

Site Address

Hinckley and District Hospital
Mount Road
Hinckley
LE10 1AG

N

North

Produced on 27 February 2023 from the Ordnance Survey National Geographic Database and incorporating surveyed revision available at this date.
This map shows the area bounded by 42057 791620.44507 791620.44204 791620.44204 791620.44207 791620
Crown copyright and database rights 2023 OS 100054135. Supplied by copula ltd trading as UKPlanningMaps.com a licensed Ordnance Survey
partner OS 100054135.
Data licence expires 27 February 2028. Unique plan reference: wa/914517/1234527

Key

Application Site Area:
4042.89 sq m
0.404 ha

Land owned/controlled by the
trust



Notes:

This drawing is to be read in conjunction with all other consultants engineers and specialist sub contractors drawings.
All items are to be cross referenced throughout design, tender & construction.

Any discrepancies whatsoever discovered must be reported to the Main Contractor or Contract Administrator (CA) as soon as they become apparent.

The Main Contractor is responsible for checking all dimensions prior to commencement of work.

All specified manufacturers are OSA (or similar approved) OEA (or equal approved) whether stated or not. Any equivalent product or manufacturer must be approved in writing by the CA before use.

All structure shown on these drawings is based on structural philosophy & is to be fully designed, detailed & dimensioned by 'Others'. Refer to Structural Engineers plans for current structural design.

All drawings are to be read in conjunction with project specific NBS (national building specification)

P06	12/07/2023	Building layout updated in line with latest plans	BCP
P05	16/05/2023	Updated building shape to reflect current proposal	BCP
P04	12/04/2023	Car park layout updated to factor in refuse lorry swept path analysis	BCP

Rev	Date	Revision Details	Author
Status Purpose For Issue			
S0		Initial Issue	

designbüro

The Design Buro (Coventry) Ltd
5 Euston Place,
Leamington Spa,
Warwickshire,
CV32 4LN

01788 555350
www.thedesignburo.co.uk

Client	NHS Property Services		
Job	Hinckley CDC & Endoscopy		
Title	Proposed Site Plan		
Drawn BCP	Date Feb 2023	Checked MH	Date Feb 2023
Scale:Size	1:500	@	A2
Drawing Number	Revision		
1782-DBC-ZZ-00-DR-A-0100	P06		

The copyright of this drawing is vested in the Architect/ Designer and must not be copied or reproduced without his written consent. Figned dimensions only to be taken from this drawing. All corrections and / or specialists must visit the site and be responsible for taking and checking all dimensions relative to this work.

Appendix 4 – Species- Specific Legislation

Introduction

This is a summary only. The reader is referred to the original legislation for definitive interpretation.

Badger

The Protection of Badgers Act 1992 exists for welfare reasons, to protect badgers from cruelty. Under the act it is a criminal offence to wilfully kill, injure, take, possess or cruelly ill-treat a badger, or to attempt to do so, or to intentionally or recklessly interfere with a sett.

Bats

All bat species are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to kill or injure bats, cause disturbance at their resting places or to block access to, damage or destroy their roost sites.

Great Crested Newts

Great Crested Newts are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Section 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture Great Crested Newts or intentionally, deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy their breeding and resting places or obstruct access to their place of shelter or protection.

Hazel Dormouse

Hazel Dormice are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to intentionally or deliberately kill, injure or capture a Dormouse or intentionally, deliberately or recklessly disturb a Dormouse, or damage its breeding or resting place or obstruct its place of shelter or protection.

Otters and Water Voles

Otters are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to take, injure, kill or sell an otter, it is also an offence to damage, destroy or obstruct access to a resting place or disturb or harm an Otter at any time.

Water Voles are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5. It is illegal to deliberately kill, injure, capture or disturb them or to destroy, damage or obstruct access to any places used for shelter or protection.

White-clawed Crayfish

White-clawed Crayfish (*Austropotamobius pallipes*) are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Sections 9(1) & 9 (5). It is an offence to intentionally take White-clawed Crayfish from the wild or to sell them. It is also a qualifying Annex II species for some Special Areas of Conservation under the Habitats Directive.

Birds

Wild birds are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended). It is illegal to take or harm them, their nests (whilst in use or being built) or their eggs.

Additionally, for some species listed under Schedule 1 of the Act, it is an offence to intentionally or recklessly disturb the adults while they are in and around their nest or intentionally or recklessly disturb their dependent young.

Reptiles

Common reptiles include Slow-worm, Adder, Grass Snake and Common Lizard. These are protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Sections 9 (1) & 9 (5) only. It is illegal to kill or injure them.

It is not illegal to capture, disturb or to damage their habitats. However, the reptiles themselves are protected so any works to damage their habitat could risk causing harm to reptiles and hence could be illegal.

Rare reptiles which include Sand Lizard and Smooth Snake are restricted to a few locations in Britain and are fully protected under the Wildlife and Countryside Act 1981 (as amended) Schedule 5, Section 9 and the Conservation of Habitats and Species Regulations 2017. It is illegal to kill, injure or intentionally disturb them whilst occupying a 'place used for shelter or protection' and destruction of these places.

Appendix 5 – Desk Study Data

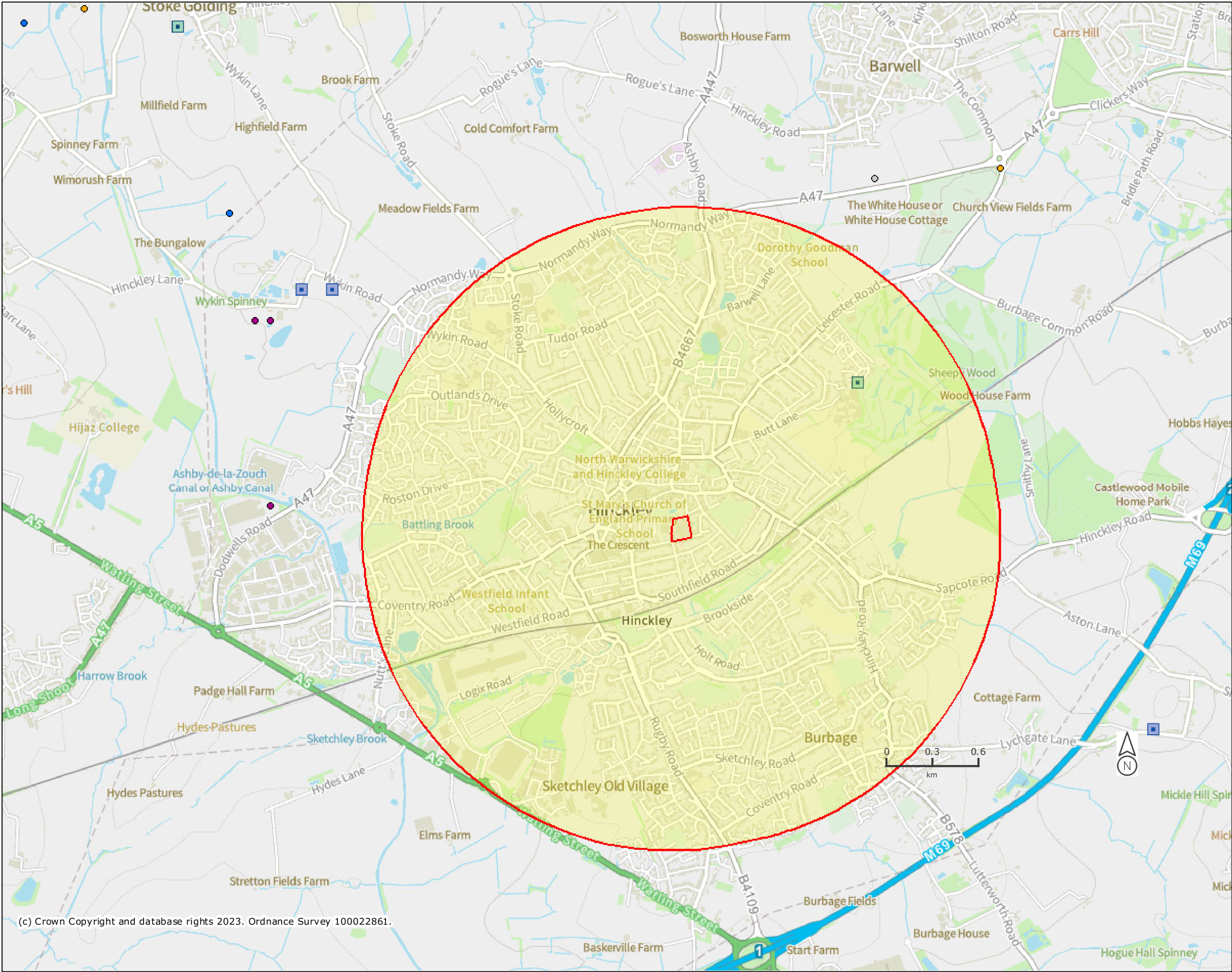
Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Apr 17 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP42959375
The following features have been found in your search area:

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

Case reference of granted application	EPSM2012-4412
Species group to which licence relates	Amphibian
Species on the licence	Great Crested Newt
Site county of licence	Leicestershire
Licence Start Date	25/09/2012
Licence End Date	30/06/2017
Does licence impact on a breeding site	N
Does licence allow damage of breeding site	
Does licence allow damage of a resting place	
Does licence allow destruction of breeding site	N
Does licence allow destruction of a resting place	Y
Does licence impact on a hibernation site	Unknown
NERC agreement reference	Unknown

Great Crested Newt Class Survey Licence Returns (England)
No Features found

Great Crested Newt Pond Surveys 2017 - 2019
No Features found



(c) Crown Copyright and database rights 2023. Ordnance Survey 100022861.

Legend

Granted European Protected Species Applications (England)

- Amphibian
- Bat
- Cetacean
- Invertebrate
- Other Mammal
- Plant
- Reptile
- Great Crested Newt Class Survey
- Licence Returns (England)

Great Crested Newt Pond Surveys 2017 - 2019

- 10 FIG present
- 10 FIG absent
- 10 FIG inconclusive
- 8 FIG present
- 6 FIG present
- 4 FIG present
- 4 FIG absent
- 4 FIG inconclusive

Projection = OSGB36
 xmin = 436200
 ymin = 290900
 xmax = 448900
 ymax = 297200

Map produced by MAGIC on 17 April, 2023.
 Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Apr 17 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP42959375
The following features have been found in your search area:

Special Areas of Conservation (England)

Name	ENSOR'S POOL
Reference	UK0012646
Hectares	3.72
Hyperlink	http://jncc.defra.gov.uk/protectedsites/sacselection/sac.asp?euocode=UK0012646

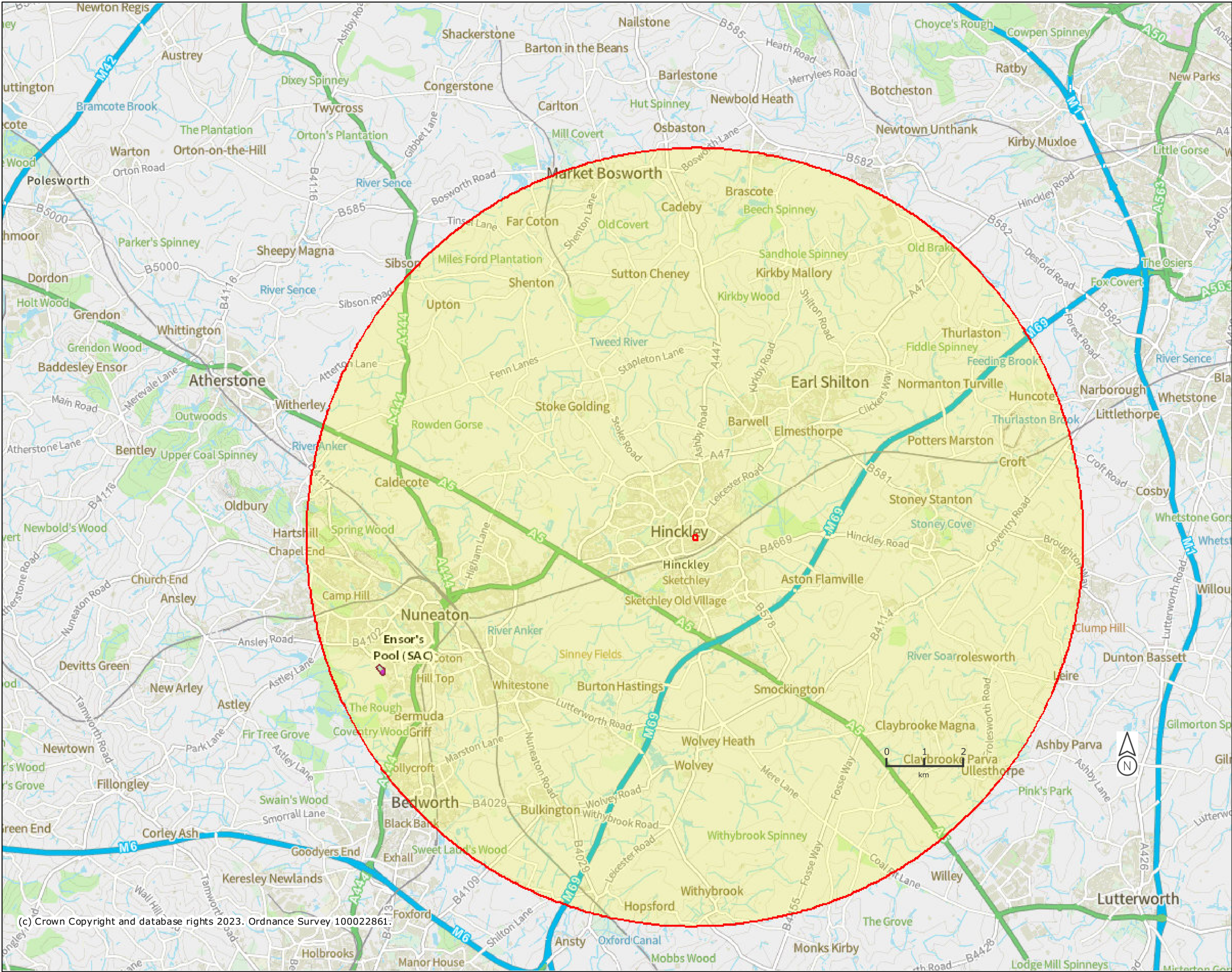
Ramsar Sites (England)
No Features found

Proposed Ramsar Sites (England)
No Features found

Possible Special Areas of Conservation (England)
No Features found

Special Protection Areas (England)
No Features found

Potential Special Protection Areas (England)
No Features found



Legend

- Ramsar Sites (England)
- Proposed Ramsar Sites (England)
- Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Possible Special Areas of Conservation (England)
- Special Protection Areas (England)
- Potential Special Protection Areas (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 415500
ymin = 282500
xmax = 466300
ymax = 307600

Map produced by MAGIC on 17 April, 2023.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Apr 17 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP42959375
The following features have been found in your search area:

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (England)

Main Habitats	Lowland dry acid grassland
Habitat Codes	LDAGR
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	Eastern Area English Nature Team 1988
Area In Hectares	13
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44446106_029511335

Main Habitats	Lowland dry acid grassland
Habitat Codes	LDAGR
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	Eastern Area English Nature Team 1988
Area In Hectares	0.19
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44488834_029458641

Main Habitats	Lowland dry acid grassland
Habitat Codes	LDAGR
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	Eastern Area English Nature Team 1988
Area In Hectares	1.66
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44498205_029453989

Ancient Woodland (England)

Wood Name	ASTON FIRS
Theme Name	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID	1107940
Area (Ha)	18.468926

Wood Name	SHEEPY WOOD
Theme Name	Ancient & Semi-Natural Woodland
Theme ID	1107938
Area (Ha)	12.773277

Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	1.08
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44155288_029261873

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null

Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.04
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44145294_029258581

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	2.05
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44211690_029244369

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.12
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44229653_029432971

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.04
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44237144_029435177

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.05
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44227420_029439104

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.46
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44232740_029434902

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.07

Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44276136_029386807
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.17
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44287450_029382705
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.18
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44276293_029382749
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.1
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44277022_029378476
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.21
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44293730_029387731
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.05
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44274287_029380802
Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.05
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44278587_029373409

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.06
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44286011_029386390

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.07
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44280482_029375754

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.24
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44334564_029338567

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.08
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44326806_029342948

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.11
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44311715_029335035

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.74
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44306370_029329276

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null

Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.72
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44332742_029344370

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.24
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44341551_029345966

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.49
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44418396_029435974

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.25
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44460632_029509756

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.76
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44426716_029523981

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.53
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44457963_029436946

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null

Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.59
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44435758_029435947

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	0.88
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44454443_029459861

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	16.02
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44474630_029482015

Main Habitats	Deciduous woodland
Habitat Codes	DWOOD
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	Null
Primary Data Sources	National Forest Inventory 2020
Area In Hectares	20.15
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44497827_029408286

Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists (England)

Main Habitats	No main habitat but additional habitats present
Habitat Codes	NMHAB
Habitat Feature Descriptions	Null
Habitat Feature Codes	Null
Other Habitat Classification	Null
Additional Habitats Present	DWOOD
Primary Data Sources	Null
Area In Hectares	0.05
Publication Version	Oct_22
Unique ID	PHID44273654_029373581

Priority Habitat Inventory - Calaminarian Grassland (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Good quality semi-improved grassland (Non Priority) (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Calcareous Grassland (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Meadows (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Heathland (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Blanket Bog (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Raised Bog (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Reedbeds (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards (England)

No Features found

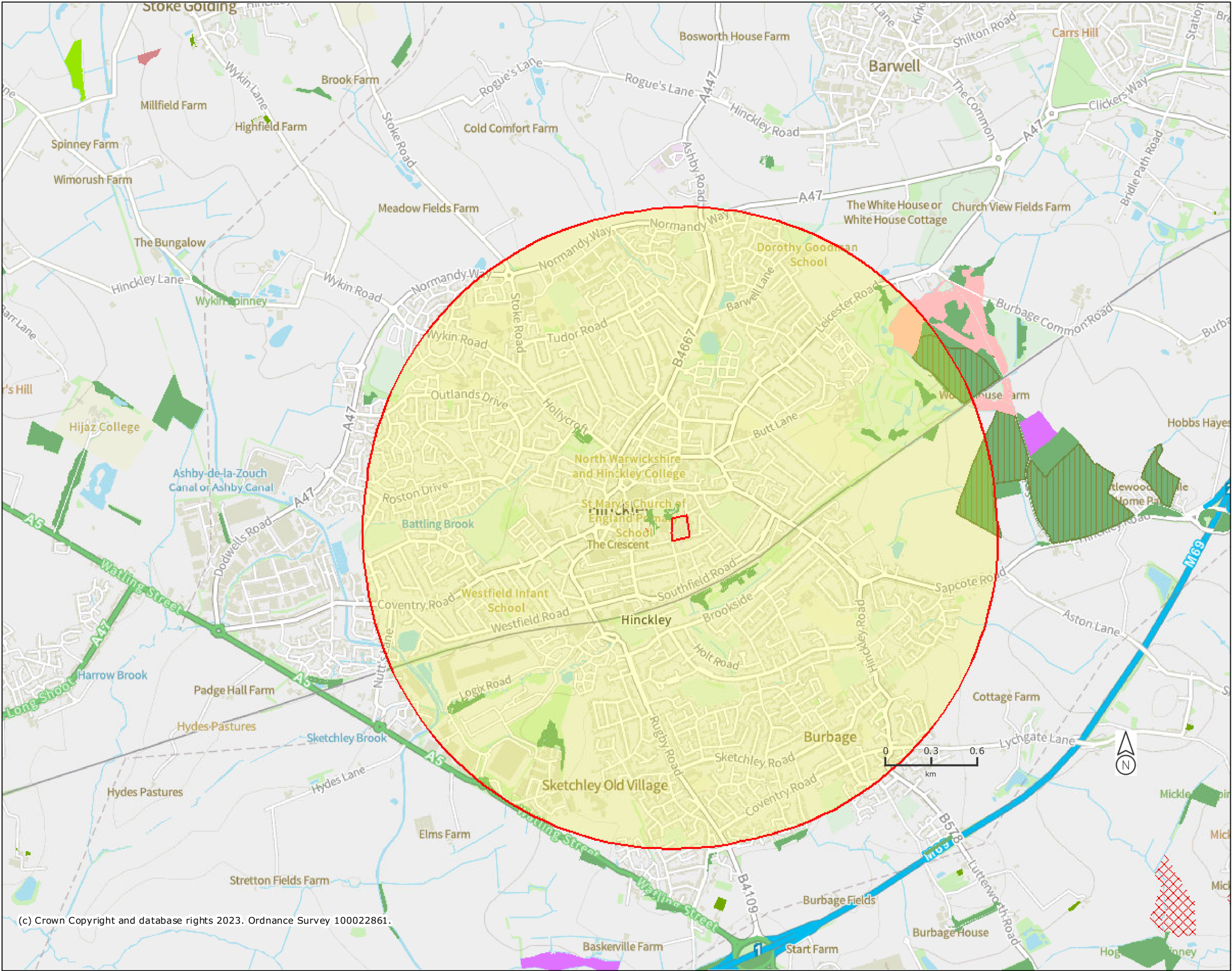
Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)

No Features found

Natura sites (England)

No Features found

Priority Habitat 2km



Legend

- Priority Habitat Inventory - Calaminarian Grassland (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Good quality semi-improved grassland (Non Priority) (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Calcareous Grassland (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Dry Acid Grassland (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Meadows (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Purple Moor Grass and Rush Pasture (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Heathland (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Blanket Bog (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Fens (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Lowland Raised Bog (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Reedbeds (England)

Ancient Woodland (England)

- Ancient and Semi-Natural Woodland
- Ancient Replanted Woodland
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Deciduous Woodland (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - Traditional Orchards (England)
- Woodpasture and Parkland BAP Priority Habitat (England)
- Natura sites (England)
- Priority Habitat Inventory - No main habitat but additional habitat exists (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 436200
ymin = 290900
xmax = 448900
ymax = 297200

Map produced by MAGIC on 17 April, 2023.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Apr 17 2023
You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP42959375
The following features have been found in your search area:

Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)

Name	Burbage Wood and Aston Firs SSSI
Reference	1003012
Natural England Contact	MARTIN BANHAM
Natural England Phone Number	0845 600 3078
Hectares	51.15
Citation	1003526
Hyperlink	http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteDetail.aspx?SiteCode=s1003526

SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? 2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS - EXCEPT HOUSEHOLDER APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones [/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? 2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications ALL PLANNING APPLICATIONS.

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Combustion

Waste

Composting

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones [/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW? 2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).
Combustion	General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.
Composting	Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.
Combustion	General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	

**Composting
Discharges**

Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

**Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2**

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 500 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Combustion

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting

Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

[/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf](#)

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications

Infrastructure

Wind & Solar Energy

Minerals, Oil & Gas

Rural Non Residential

Residential

Rural Residential

Air Pollution

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.

Combustion

General combustion processes >50MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications
Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 750m², manure stores > 3500t.

Combustion
Waste
Composting
Discharges
Water Supply
Notes 1
Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications
Infrastructure
Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas
Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Any industrial/agricultural development that could cause AIR POLLUTION (incl: industrial processes, livestock & poultry units with floorspace > 500m², slurry lagoons & digestate stores > 200m², manure stores > 250t).

Combustion

General combustion processes >20MW energy input. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Landfill. Incl: inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill.

Composting

Any composting proposal with more than 75000 tonnes maximum annual operational throughput. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.

Discharges

Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m³/day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.

Water Supply

Notes 1

Notes 2

GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones

/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?

All Planning Applications
Infrastructure

2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:

Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.

Wind & Solar Energy
Minerals, Oil & Gas

Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.

Rural Non Residential
Residential
Rural Residential
Air Pollution

Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).

Combustion

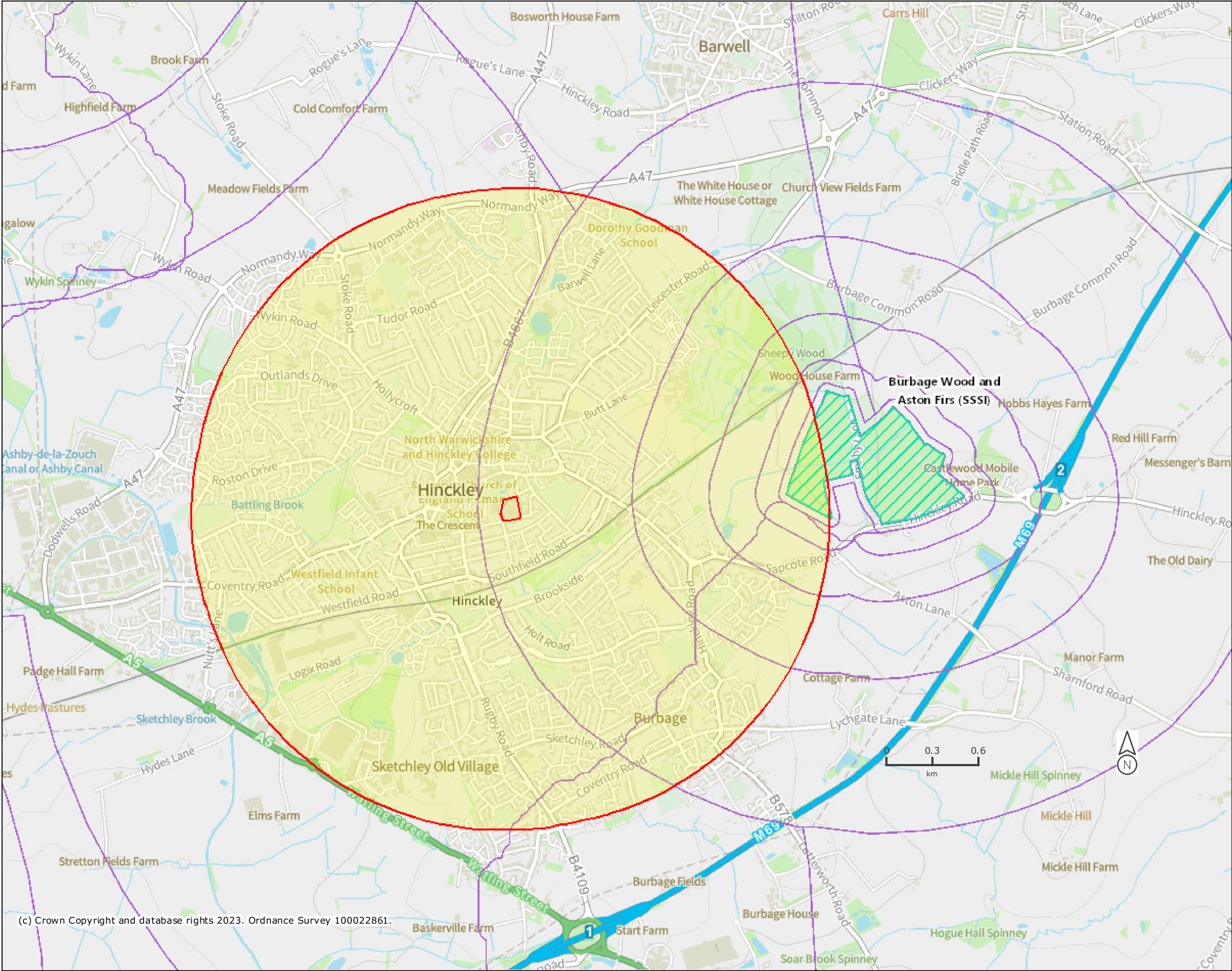
All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.

Waste

Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.

Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf
1. DOES PLANNING PROPOSAL FALL INTO ONE OR MORE OF THE CATEGORIES BELOW?	2. IF YES, CHECK THE CORRESPONDING DESCRIPTION(S) BELOW. LPA SHOULD CONSULT NATURAL ENGLAND ON LIKELY RISKS FROM THE FOLLOWING:
All Planning Applications	
Infrastructure	Pipelines and underground cables, pylons and overhead cables. Any transport proposal including road, rail and by water (excluding routine maintenance). Airports, helipads and other aviation proposals.
Wind & Solar Energy	
Minerals, Oil & Gas	Planning applications for quarries, including: new proposals, Review of Minerals Permissions (ROMP), extensions, variations to conditions etc. Oil & gas exploration/extraction.
Rural Non Residential	
Residential	
Rural Residential	
Air Pollution	Any development that could cause AIR POLLUTION or DUST either in its construction or operation (incl: industrial/commercial processes, livestock & poultry units, slurry lagoons & digestate stores, manure stores).
Combustion	All general combustion processes. Incl: energy from waste incineration, other incineration, landfill gas generation plant, pyrolysis/gasification, anaerobic digestion, sewage treatment works, other incineration/ combustion.
Waste	Mechanical and biological waste treatment, inert landfill, non-hazardous landfill, hazardous landfill, household civic amenity recycling facilities construction, demolition and excavation waste, other waste management.
Composting	Any composting proposal. Incl: open windrow composting, in-vessel composting, anaerobic digestion, other waste management.
Discharges	Any discharge of water or liquid waste of more than 20m ³ /day to ground (ie to seep away) or to surface water, such as a beck or stream.
Water Supply	
Notes 1	
Notes 2	
GUIDANCE - How to use the Impact Risk Zones	/Metadata_for_magic/SSSI IRZ User Guidance MAGIC.pdf

SSSI Zone of Influence 2km



Legend

- Sites of Special Scientific Interest (England)
- SSSI Impact Risk Zones - to assess planning applications for likely impacts on SSSIs/SACs/SPAs & Ramsar sites (England)

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 437300
ymin = 290800
xmax = 450000
ymax = 297000

Map produced by MAGIC on 17 April, 2023.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Site Check Report Report generated on Mon Apr 17 2023

You selected the location: Centroid Grid Ref: SP42959375

The following features have been found in your search area:

Local Nature Reserves (England)

Reference

1009392

Name

BURBAGE COMMON & WOODS

Hectares

84.95

Hyperlink

<https://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/SiteLNRDetail.aspx?SiteCode=L1009392>

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)

Name

BURBAGE WOOD AND ASTON FIRS

Reference

1068540

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING

Citation

1000510

Hectares

12.95

Hyperlink

<http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1000510>

Name

BURBAGE WOOD AND ASTON FIRS

Reference

1068541

Site Unit Condition

UNFAVOURABLE RECOVERING

Citation

1000512

Hectares

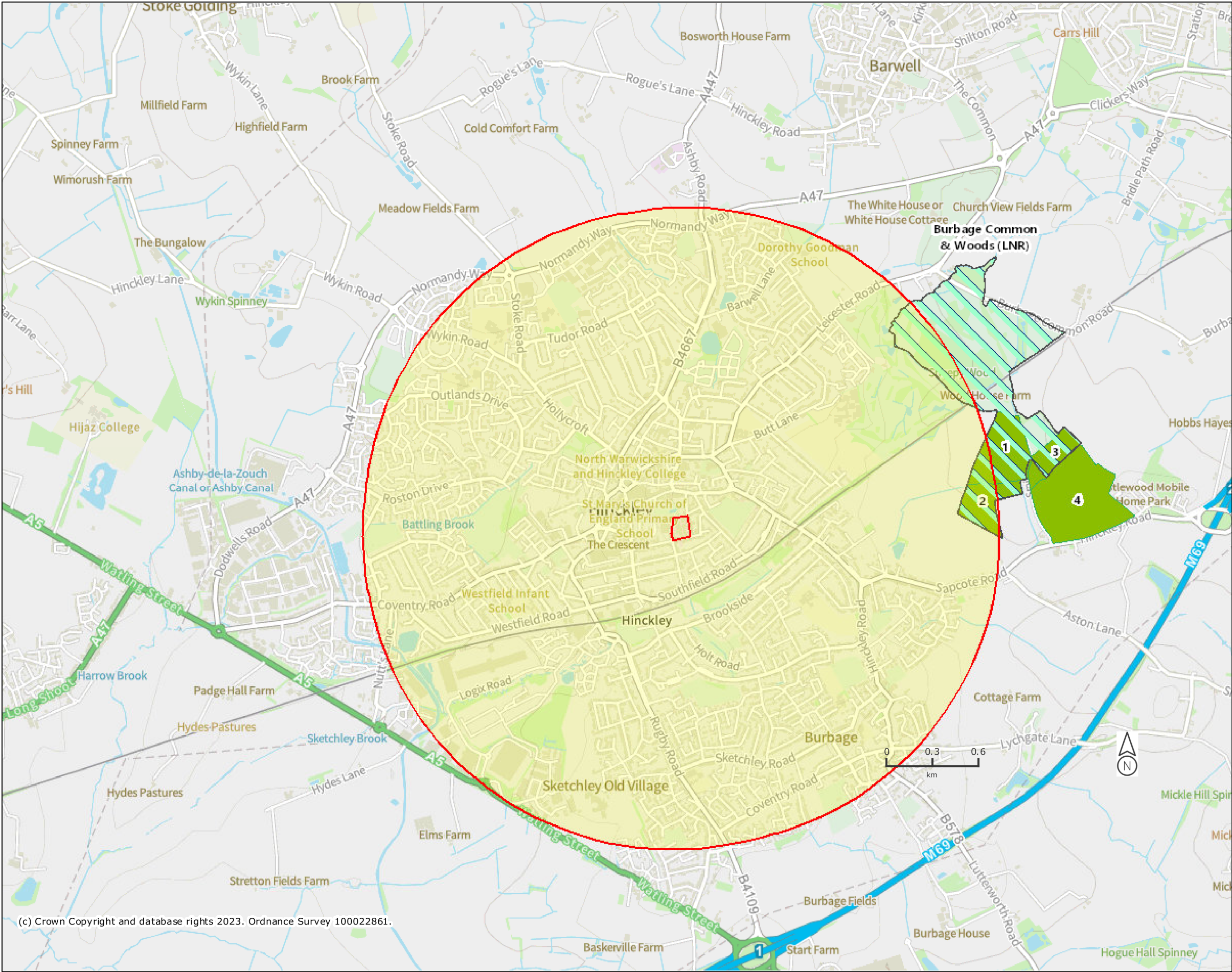
8.94

Hyperlink

<http://designatedsites.naturalengland.org.uk/UnitDetail.aspx?UnitId=1000512>

National Nature Reserves (England)

No Features found



Legend

- Local Nature Reserves (England)
- National Nature Reserves (England)

Sites of Special Scientific Interest Units (England)

- Favourable Condition
- Unfavourable Recovering
- Unfavourable no change
- Unfavourable Declining
- Part Destroyed
- Destroyed
- Not Assessed

Projection = OSGB36
xmin = 436200
ymin = 290900
xmax = 448900
ymax = 297200

Map produced by MAGIC on 17 April, 2023.
Copyright resides with the data suppliers and the map must not be reproduced without their permission. Some information in MAGIC is a snapshot of the information that is being maintained or continually updated by the originating organisation. Please refer to the metadata for details as information may be illustrative or representative rather than definitive at this stage.

Appendix 6 – Target Notes

Target Note 1



Target Note 3



Target Note 2



Target Note 4



NOTE

Target Note 1

The majority of the site comprised of buildings

Target Note 2

There was a large amount of hardstanding associated with parking on site

Target Note 3

There are several patches of modified grassland and introduced shrubs around the site

Target Note 4

Several scattered trees were noted around the site

PROJECT

Full Site Address Including Postcode

PROJECT NUMBER

7257,EC,AR

TITLE

Ecological Target Notes Relating to Extended Phase 1 Habitat Survey

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

1 of 1

Appendix 7 – Habitat Suitability Index

HSI SCORES



Project Number: 7257,EC,AR

Surveyor: TC

Project Name: Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG

Date: 20/04/2023

Pond Ref:	SI1	SI2	SI3	SI4	SI5	SI6	SI7	SI8	SI9	SI10	HSI	Suitability
	Location	Pond Area	Pond Drying	Water quality	Shade	Fowl	Fish	Ponds	Terr'I Habitat	Macrophytes		
1	1	1	0.9	0.33	80	0.67	0.67	0.01	0.33	0.3	0.63	Average

HSI Score	Pond suitability
<0.5	Poor
0.5-0.59	Below average
0.6-0.69	Average
0.7-0.79	Good
>0.8	Excellent

Appendix 8 – Selected Photographs of External Roost Features

Target Note 1



Target Note 2



Target Note 3



Target Note 4



NOTE

Photograph 1

Missing slat within part of building 1

Photograph 2

Missing tiles from building 1

Photograph 3

Hole within the rendering near chimney stack of building 1

Photograph 4

Missing tiles from building 1

PROJECT

Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG

PROJECT NUMBER

7257,EC,AR

TITLE

Selected Photographs of External PRFs

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

1 of 3

Target Note 5



Target Note 7



Target Note 6



Target Note 8



NOTE

Photograph 5

Missing tiles from building 1

Photograph 6

Building 2, well sealed portacabin style building

Photograph 7

Building 3, brick building, well sealed with negligible suitability

Photograph 8

Building 4, single storey brick building in good condition, negligible roost potential

PROJECT

Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG

PROJECT NUMBER

7257,EC,AR

TITLE

Selected Photographs of External PRFs

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

2 of 3

Target Note 9



NOTE

Photograph 9

Building 5, two storey building in good condition, negligible bat roost potential

PROJECT

Hinckley & District Hospital, Mount Road, Hinckley, LE10 1AG

PROJECT NUMBER

7257,EC,AR

TITLE

Selected Photographs of External PRFs

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

3 of 3

Appendix 9 – Example Enhancement Features

EXAMPLE BAT BRICKS AND BOXES

Please note that once bats have inhabited a roost (integrated or external box) they may only be disturbed by licensed bat workers.

Integrated Bat Box: Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box 'B'



The Ibstock Enclosed Bat Box 'B' is designed for integration into the wall of new buildings or conservation projects and is intended to provide summer roosting space for pipistrelles specifically. It provides a discrete home for bats, with several roosting chambers to provide zones of differing temperatures within the box. The bats are contained within the box itself and the entrance at the bottom allows droppings to fall out, meaning that the box is maintenance free.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/ibstock-enclosed-bat-box-b>

Integrated Bat Box: Standard bat Box



Bat boxes can be supplied in brick fronted, half bond and quarter bond brickwork or alternatively with a stainless-steel mesh fitted to the front. The mesh is designed for optimum adhesion in render and stonework applications. A basic version can be fitted directly behind weatherboarding or into studwork.

These bat boxes are best positioned in sunlit clusters, at a height of 3-6 metres and ideally facing a variety of aspects as bats will move around a building as the seasons change.

This product makes an ideal bat house for most of the UK's bat species, including Pipistrelles, who will use it for roosting, hibernating and (in maternity roosts) bringing up their young. The entrance hole and internal design can be tailored to suit different species of bat e.g. Bechstein's and Serotine.

The box is self-cleaning. The bat boxes are supplied with a non-removable front as standard.

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/bat-box/>

TITLE

Example Bat Bricks and Boxes

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

1 of 4

External Bat Box: Schwegler 1FQ bat box



The structure of the 1FQ has been designed with bat behaviour in mind. For example, the outside of the front panel has been roughened to enable the animals to land and hang onto it securely. Access is via a step-like recess which enables even young and inexperienced bats, to safely access the box. The inside of the box has rough pieces of wood incorporated which provide good insulation and are also used by the bats as perches. The internal layout provides three different areas from which bats can hang and which offer different levels of light and temperature. There are also non-slip areas, gaps ranging from 1.5 to 3.5cm in width and various places for individuals to hide.

Installation of the 1FQ is achieved using the four screws and plugs provided. The back panel is initially screwed onto the wall (using four screws) and then the front panel is attached to this. It can easily be attached to most types of external brick, timber or concrete and can also be placed inside a roof space. (If fixing to timber then the gaps between the wall and the box should be sealed with silicone to prevent moisture being trapped here). The box should be positioned a minimum of three metres above the ground and where there is a clear flight path for bats entering and leaving. If desired, the front panel can be painted to match your building using an air-permeable paint.

SOURCE

<http://www.nhbs.com/title/160551>

External Bat Box: 1FF Schwegler Bat Box with Built-in Wooden Rear Panel



The Schwegler 1FF bat box is spacious enough for bats to use as a summer roost or nursery site and is open at the bottom, allowing droppings to fall out so it does not need cleaning. The 1FF is, therefore, especially suitable for hanging in inaccessible places such as high in trees, or on steep slopes and house walls.

The 1FF is manufactured from long-lasting Woodcrete, which is a blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, and will last for at least 20 - 25 years, making it suitable for long-term mitigation projects.

The inner dimensions of the 1FF have a reducing width making it ideal for bat species which inhabit crevices such as pipistrelle and noctule bats. For conservation projects and studies, the entire front of the box can be easily swung open for inspection purposes.

The 1FF bat box can be sited in trees or on buildings and is best positioned at a height of between 4 to 6 metres.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/1ff-schwegler-bat-box-with-built-in-wooden-rear-panel>

TITLE

Example Bat Bricks & Boxes

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

2 of 4

External Bat Box: 2F Schwegler Bat Box with Double Front Panel



This box has a front panel and a second inner wooden panel fitted to it to create a cavity wall. This provides ideal quarters for bats that inhabit crevices, such as Nathusius' Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus nathusii*), Daubenton's Bat (*Myotis daubentonii*) and the Common Pipistrelle (*Pipistrellus pipistrellus*).

It has been designed as a summer roosting space for bats and has a simple entrance hole at the front. The Schwegler 2F double front panel is removable and can be converted in to a bird nest box using a replacement 1B front panel if there is no evidence of bat activity after a couple of years. The 2F Double Front Panel is manufactured from long-lasting Woodcrete, which is a blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, and will last for at least 20 - 25 years, making it suitable for long-term mitigation projects. Woodcrete is breathable and maintains a stable temperature inside the box and the 2F is painted black to absorb warmth. It also provides a good rough surface for bats to cling on to and climb.

The 2F Double Front Panel bat box can be sited in trees or on buildings and is best positioned at a height of between 3 to 6 metres.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-with-double-front-panel>

External Bat Box: Vincent Pro Bat Box



This attractive bat box has been designed by leading bat researcher, Collin Morris, based on a tried and tested design from the Vincent Wildlife Trust.

The box features three vertical chambers of different sizes, providing ideal roosting space for a variety of species. Beneath the crevice entrances is a ladder which provides a rough surface for bats to land.

Proven with seven UK species: Barbastelle, Leisler's, common pipistrelle, soprano pipistrelle, brown long-eared, Natterer's and whiskered bat.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vincent-pro-bat-box>

TITLE

Example Bat Bricks and Boxes

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

3 of 4

External Bat Box: Heritage Clay Bat Access Tiles



Common and soprano pipistrelles, along with brown long-eared bats are commonly found in the UK and are often associated with man-made buildings. Pipistrelles are crevice-roosters and use confined spaces such as those beneath roof tiles. Brown long-eared bats often roost in roof timbers and ridges inside lofts. Providing these species with a roost space beneath your roof tiles or access into the loft space is a great way to encourage them. It may also be required by law as part a mitigation package during a development project.

This set of three bat access tiles provides a bat-friendly access point within your roof. The top tile features a raised tunnel and the two lower tiles have cutaway sections; in combination, these provide a roost space for bats to crawl into. If the underfelt is opened then the tiles will also provide access to the loft space. The tunnel formed by the tiles measures approximately 165mm in length and is 18mm high.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/2f-schwegler-bat-box-with-double-front-panel>

External Bat Box: Pole Mounted Large Colony Bat Box



A pole mounted box is ideal for siting in locations where there are no suitable trees and walls to attach a roost to. They also allow you to position your box or boxes where they can get the maximum amount of sunlight.

This large colony bat box has been specially designed to attract maternity colonies of crevice dwelling bats such as common and soprano pipistrelles. It provides a bigger roost space than the pole mounted maternity bat box. Treated externally with a black non-toxic preservative, the box will absorb and retain heat from the sun which is further retained by the three internal ceramic panels. These panels also divide the internal chamber into three crevices, which provide bats such as pipistrelles with the roosting environment that they prefer.

The pole mounted large colony box includes either one or two large colony bat boxes along with either a 4m, 5m or 6m pole. These large wooden boxes attach to the pole using fixing rails (fixings included). If using the two box option, the boxes are attached back to back which provides bats with a choice of environments and thermal conditions. The pole should be sunk around 1m into the ground for stability. However, as ground conditions vary, it is advised that a builder or structural engineer is consulted before installing this box. Apart from erecting the pole, the only tool needed is a spanner (or a screwdriver for the metal band version) to fix the boxes onto the pole.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vincent-pro-bat-box>

TITLE

Example Bat Bricks and Boxes

DATE

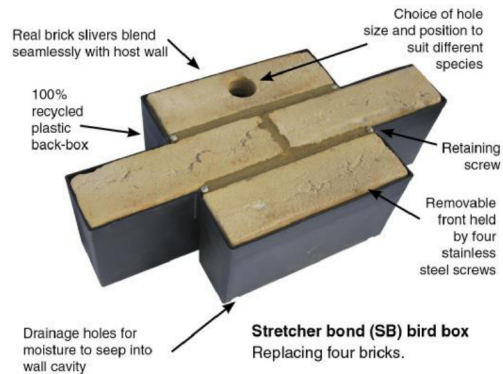
07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

4 of 4

EXAMPLE BIRD BRICKS & BOXES

Integrated Bird Brick House: The Standard Box



This standard nesting box is suitable for House Sparrows and members of the Tit family. The single entrance hole allows the entire internal area to be available for nesting and roosting. The aperture size will vary according to the target species. For example, a 48 mm entrance hole can be produced to accommodate Starlings. The ideal internal depth is 140 mm, however if cavity width is limited, boxes can be manufactured with a reduced depth (minimum 100 mm).

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

Integrated Bird Brick House: Sparrow terrace box



This has the same external dimensions as the standard box but has two entrance holes and two separate compartments – ideal for the sociable nature of house sparrows. The terrace box is also suitable for Redstarts, Black Redstarts and Wagtails.

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

Integrated Bird Brick House: Swift box



This box has a crescent shaped hole to one side of the box, allowing swifts access but restricting use by starlings. Inside, a rough floor makes it easier for the birds to move around. The centre of the floor has a raised nest cup to assist the birds' nest building. The ideal internal depth of a swift box is 140 mm, however if cavity width is limited, boxes can be manufactured with a reduced depth (minimum 100 mm).

SOURCE

<http://www.birdbrickhouses.co.uk/brick-nesting-boxes/nesting-boxes/>

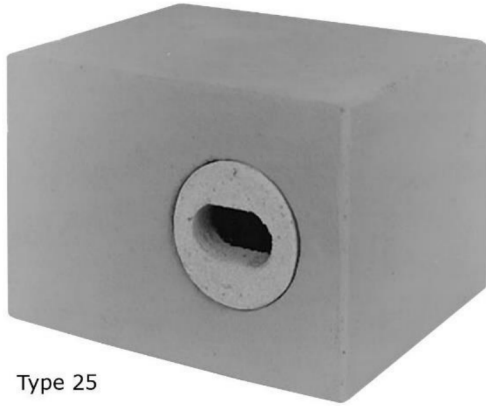
TITLE

Example Bird Bricks and Boxes

DATE

07/06/2023

Integrated Bird Brick House: Schwegler Brick Nest Box



Type 25

The box dimensions correspond to those of standard, commercially available bricks used in modern European construction. These dimensions allow for a 1cm layer of mortar enabling the nesting blocks to be inserted in any wall without the need to cut adjoining bricks. The box can be installed flush with the outside wall and can be rendered or covered so that only the entrance hole is visible.

The interior of the box resembles a natural woodpecker hole, with the same shallow, oval depression in the floor. The box is manufactured from virtually the same material as Schwegler's tried and tested wood-concrete; an exceedingly durable, rot-proof and breathable natural material designed to mimic the properties of natural nest sites. Features a wide box with removeable entrance hole at the right-hand side. With an entrance hole of 55 x 33mm this is the ideal box for attracting swifts.



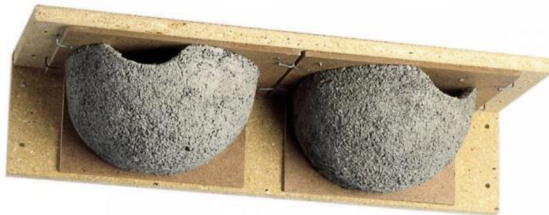
SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/schwegler-brick-nest-boxes>

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/9a-schwegler-house-martin-nest>

External Bird House: 9A Schwegler House Martin Nest



These boxes should be installed under eaves on the external walls of buildings. Install on the sheltered side (north facing) of the building at a minimum height of 2m above the ground.

These nests can be used for years without cleaning. However, if possible it is recommended to inspect them frequently and to clean them when necessary. These Woodcrete nest boxes are famous for their durability - lasting for at least 20-25 years.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-woodstone-house-sparrow-nest-box>

External Bird House: Vivara Pro WoodStone House Sparrow Nest Box



This House Sparrow Nest Box is manufactured from WoodStone - a mix of concrete and FSC wood fibres. This material is strong and highly insulating which helps to provide a thermally stable environment within the box. It also protects against damage from predators such as cats, woodpeckers and squirrels. It is available with one or two breeding chambers, which can be particularly suitable for house sparrows as they prefer to nest in colonies.

The House Sparrow Nest Box can be integrated into the masonry of a new house or fixed onto an external wall using strong screws and wall plugs (not included). If possible, it should be positioned near to vegetation and at a minimum of 2m above ground.

TITLE

Example Bird Bricks and Boxes

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

2 of 4

External Bird House: WoodStone Swift Nest Box



The FSC certified WoodStone Swift Nest Box is constructed entirely out of WoodStone meaning it is long lasting and won't rot away like a traditional wooden nest box.

Swift numbers are declining, in part because of the loss of nesting sites. Installing a swift box is a great way to help these birds and to ensure their continued presence in our surroundings. There is an opening at the back of the box for easy cleaning with the nest entrance on the underside of the box.

This type of entrance is preferred by swifts but discourages house sparrows and starlings from occupying the box. This box should be installed at least five metres above the ground, ensuring that there is unobstructed access for birds entering and leaving. If possible, boxes should be sited under the shelter of eaves or overhanging roofs.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/woodstone-swift-nest-box>

External Bird House: 1B Schwegler Bird Nest Box (General)



These Woodcrete nest boxes last for at least 20-25 years. Woodcrete is a breathable blend of wood, concrete and clay which will not rot, leak, crack or warp, whilst preventing condensation and maintaining more constant temperatures inside than wooden boxes.

Schwegler bird boxes are backed by conservation organisations, government agencies and forestry experts and experiments have shown that the highest density of bird populations (i.e. breeding pairs per hectare) is achieved with Schwegler nest boxes.

They are carefully designed to provide a stable environment and to mimic natural nest and roost sites with internal brood chamber dimensions that are similar to natural woodpecker cavities. Schwegler have a patented method of installation on trees that prevents the tree trunk from growing over the hanger from which the box is suspended.

SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/1b-schwegler-nest-box>

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

3 of 4

External Bird House: Vivara Pro Barcelona WoodStone Open Nest Box



These attractive nestboxes are manufactured from WoodStone which is a mix of concrete and FSC certified wood fibres. Unlike a traditional wooden nest box, these boxes will not rot away or deteriorate and are guaranteed for 10 years. This robust material safeguards against attacks from predators such as woodpeckers, cats and squirrels, whilst also providing a well insulated interior with a more consistent internal temperature than an ordinary wooden box. This is especially important during the breeding season and ensures that young birds have a greater chance of survival. Nesting sites have become rare for cavity nesting birds due to changes in woodland management practices, so you can provide much-needed space for rearing chicks and birds that are roosting overwinter with these durable, long-lasting nest boxes.

These open nest boxes are suitable for wrens, robins, spotted flycatchers, pied and grey wagtails, song thrushes and blackbirds, and they are available in brown, green or grey to complement both natural woodland and garden settings.

The best height for your nest box is between 1.5m and 3m high, and open nest boxes should be sited in undergrowth such as ivy to provide cover for the nest.

These nest boxes have a removable front panel for easy cleaning.



SOURCE

<https://www.nhbs.com/vivara-pro-barcelona-woodstone-open-nest-box?bkfno=234962>

DATE

07/06/2023

PAGE NO.

4 of 4



GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL

Ec

Ecology.

Fr

Flood Risk.

Ge

Geotechnical.

En

Environmental.

Kw

Knotweed.

GEOSPHERE ENVIRONMENTAL LTD

Brightwell Barns, Ipswich Road, Brightwell, Suffolk, IP10 0BJ

T: 01603 298076 | 01473 353519 | **E:** info@geosphere-environmental.co.uk | **W:** geosphere-environmental.co.uk